MUSIC.

SOME AMERICAN COMPOSITIONS.

The production of four prize-crowned musical compositions, under the auspices of the National Conser-vatory of Music, last Friday night, was, in a sense, one of the fruits of Dr. Dvorak's coming to America. It was to signalize his assumption of the director-ship of the institution that the competition was established, and it was doubtless due in a great measure to his zeal and integrity of purpose that it was carried out on something like the lines originally laid down. Circumstances quite beyond his control have pre-vented the influence of his presence and labors in New-York from being as widespread and beneficial as had been hoped. A plan much spoken of immediately after his engagement contemplated an artistic four which he was to make through the country for the purpose of directing his own music and conveying to c students a sense of the advantage which his The plan seems to have been abandoned, probably and because of the great sacrifice of money which it would have entailed. In his way, however, the distinguished composer has been laboring sodulously and whole-heartedly for alle promotion of the cause which he espoused when he became a resident of New-York as intensely in expression that he would be content to act as a mere figurehead has not been confirmed. As a man and as an artist Dr. Dvorak is intensely in earnest. He is a believer in the possibilities of his arrival among us till now he has bent all his energies toward a realization of his bellef. He has been a teacher in fact as well as in name, and, though he may have been disappointed in some features of his work, he does not seem to have permitted that fact to destroy his confidence or lessen his real. He is a Nationalist in music, and, we are told, has taken a great interaction every American manifestation of these elements which are at the base of National muste in the modern sense. He has listened with more than curiosity to all the slave songs from the South which he has had a chance to heart, and has industriously studied the things which will make for individuality and original expressiveness in the composers who are to grow up under distinctively American being himself a product of racial and national impulses, he knows the value of the course which he has had a chance to heart, and has industriously studied the things which will make for individuality and original expressiveness in the composers who are to grow up under distinctively American, and he had being himself a product of racial and national impulses, he knows the value of the course which he has had a chance to heart, and has industriously assenting has a monotonus in correct the subject of youthful composers who might probably happen for his own achievements have won the admiration of the muster of the patients of their compositions. If there were a prospect of his own achievements have won the admiration of the masser of the sole of The plan seems to have been abandoned, probably because of the great sacrifice of money which it would

pened to any noteworthy extent. The causes which we imagine to lie at the bottom of the chariness of our young composers to avail themselves of his help, outside of those patent to all (such as the necessity of earning a livelihood by organ playing or teaching, we do not choose to discuss, for we cannot see that discussion would help in the premises. To con-template the results produced by his coming, through the agency of the competition for prizes, may be more

That there are serious objections which may be urged against efforts to stimulate artistic production by means of prizes all the world knows. The rule that little that is good and enduring comes out of meh competitions. But there are occasions which ustify such means. Except of light and ephemeral isnoforte pieces, secular bullads and church compositions there is extremely little music by native com-posers published in this country. We have of late cears developed considerable zenl and industry in the higher and larger forms, and it is this circumstance, more than any other, that bids us hope for the time when the United States will take her place in the front rank of artistic countries as she has done in political and commercial. What has been done, howand out of devotion to art. Symphonies, chamber music and oratorios have been composed because the sandord sty means of harmonic and oratorios have been composed because the sandord sty means of harmonic and oratorios have been composed because the sandord sty means of harmonic and oratorios have been composed because the sandord sty means of harmonic and oratorios have been composed because the sandord sty means of harmonic and oratorios have been composed because the sandord sty means of harmonic and oratorios have been composed of the competition like that over which Dr. Dvorak has just presided offers two-fold encouragement to our native composers; first, a reward for their labors in money; second, an opportunity to have their works performed. From a knowledge of the capacity of the leading spirits in the rising young American school we are juclined to thint that the restriction of the late competition to composers under thirty-five years of age was unwise. Had five years more been added the standard which would have been higher, for the lists would then have been higher, for the lists would then have leading and oratorios been delection to composers the sandord which would have been higher, for the lists would then have leading spirits in the rising young the first of the testimonial to a standard which would have been higher, for the lists would then have leading spirits in the sandard which would have been higher, for the lists would then have leading spirits in the sandard which would have been higher, for the lists would then have leading spirits in the rising young the first that the restriction of the late competition to composers under thirty-five years of age was unwise. Had five years of age was unwise. Had five years of the strong control of the late competition to composers under thirty-five years of age was unwise. Had five years of the strong control of the late competition to composers under the product of the control of the late competition to composers under the product of the control of th er, has been done largely without hope of reward been higher, for the lists would then have been open to men of wider experience than the majorof those who figured in this contest. The value experience was most strikingly demonstrated on Friday night in the difference between the symphony concerto and suite and the cantate which closed the Mr. Horatio W. Parker, the composer of the centate, is no older in years than his colleagues, but he has had wider experience and has acquired a more extended practical knowledge of the art and its factors. Consequently the concert took on a wholly different aspect so soon as he started the orchestra in the introduction to his work. The musicians played with more ancerity of purpose, and the music wed on resolutely and confidently where it had therto sounded timid, experimental and adventitious. It may be urged that the elder men have established It may be urged that the recognition and that the en-couragement was due to younger men in greater need of It: but we opine that with so ambitious a scheme as that of the National Conservatory it would have been wiser had the plans been so laid that the competition would have disclosed the very best that America is able to produce in the dignified forms of A narrowing of the scheme might have been usly accomplished later. Concerning the sucworthy of note that three of the four were natives of New-England and the descendants of New-England ancestry. Mr. Horatio W. Parker was born in Auburndale, Mass., on September 15, 1863, and his ancestors on both sides for over 200 years have been Americans. His first al studies were directed by his mother; he then studied with Stephen Emery and G. W. Chadwick, and finished his schooling under Rheinberger in Munich. His numbered works have already reached thirty four. and among them are a symphony which had a perice in Munich, several overtures and cantatas and an orato:10, "Hora Novissima," recently published by Novello, Ewer & Co., which we are inclined to place, simply from examination, among the finest compositions yet brought forth in America. At Munich Mr. Parker had as fellow-students Mr. Henry Holden Huss, of this city, and Arthur Whiting, of Soston, and lest Friday's experiences must have re-minded him of the fact that when what may be alled his graduation thesis was performed at a Conprogramme were all Americans-Mr. Huss, Mr. Whitand another. Mr. Joshua Phippen is a native Salem, Mass., and unlike his associate laureates of last Frday has an entirely domestic education. In composition, indeed, he is his own teacher. Harmony and counterpoint he studied with Mr. C. L. Capen, a teacher and critic of Boston, and pianoforte playing with Joseph Keller and B. J. Lang. He has just passed his thirty-fifth year. Mr. Bullard, we be-

their compositions a standard of judgment is ap-ied which yields nothing on the score of nationality plied which yields nothing on the score of nationality or inexperience. The occasion was a dignified one; in semblance, at least. Dr. Dvorak, we are told, expended a vast amount of labor in examining the manuscripts submitted, and his conception of duty in the premises is evidenced by the fact that he sent none of the opens scores to the jury, not finding any worthy of the work which a jury verdict would involve, or the prize offered. There is nothing surprising in this to those familiar with such competitions in America. The best composers are least likely to send in an operatic score; such ambitious flights are. is a rule, attempted only by half-baked or wholly littlerate composers. The time was accreely ripe for supposers. The time was scarcely ripe for test. Having intimated that the age limit the competition from disclosing the full

lieve, is a native of Boston and a pupil of Rheinberger, having returned from Munich within a year or so. Mr. Schoeuefeld comes from Chleago, and, as his name indicates, is of German parentage. He has, moreover, allied himself with the musical activities

soteristic of our German fellow-citizens, and is the of the Germania Maennerchor in Chicago, that extent he has cultivated the higher forms of

was on the programme of the Detroit meeting Music Teachers' National Association in 1801,

was a feature of the concerts of American music by Mr. F. X. Arens in Germany last year. In suite Mr. Schoenefeld made use of American

what was presented as well as we can under the circumstances. The judgment is necessarily incomplete, being based on a single performance, and that not one of notable excellence.

Mr. Schoenefeld's symphony was in G major and ollowed established conventions in respect of form. It was, however, programme music. He gave it a title, calling it a "Rural" symphony. Two of the four movements, the first and second, carried out the suggestion contained in the title. They were markedly pastoral in character. The third, though it had a subtitle, "Rustic Jollity," was in no discernible respect delineative of rural life, and the finale departed so widely from the fundamental idea that its incon-sistency with the remainder of the work was actually disturbing to enjoyment. It was a military march without sentiment and without coherency with the other movements. This fact was only emphasized by the device to which the composer resorted in the hope of making good the fault. Toward the close of the movement he introduced a quotation from the Introduction, ended it with a chord of Janizary color, and then resumed the march. The first two movements

to Dr. Dvorak and his fellow-jurors.

Mr. Bullard's suite for strings contained four movements: An Adagio. Theme and Variations. Funeral March and Rondo. The most ambitions of the movements, which tested the learning and ingenuity of the composer with the greatest severity and yielded the most points for criticism, was the Theme and Variations: the most excellent in thought and workmanship was the Funeral March, the effect of which Mr. Bullard unfortunately weakened very materially by repetition, and by tacking on a coda built on a pedal-point after he had said all that he had to say, and had come to finis gracefully and naturally. The variations, with two exceptions, were a little wanting in variety, but there were points in the harmonization and in the part-writing which were well worthy of being singled out for praise. The exceptions were the last two variations, in the first of which Mr. Bellard provided the spectacle so common in modern musical literature, of a composer who plunges boldly into a fugue and then incontinently drops it immediately he has accomplished the feat of getting in his four voices. The last variation was a cleverly knowled applied dance of the tarantelle order.

Mr. Parker's contata had the advantage of a bet-

tion was a cleverly handled rapid dance of the tarantelle order.

Mr. Parker's contata had the advantage of a better performance than any of the other works, but it is also better music, and a large share of the credit for the better performance must go to him, for he was also the conductor. The caninal is a setting, one of many which the noem has received, of Emanuel Getbel's "Dream-King and his Love." Mr. Parker has conceived his task in the spirit of narrative ballad rather than that of the drams, but he has, nevertheless, succeeded most admirably in the delineation of passing moods by means of harmonic and orchestral devices. His music is exercilarly well scored, finent, and melodious, and goes to its nurnoss with a directness which speaks of conscious strength. In it there was obvious, for the first time in the exhibition concert, a harmonicus and mutually complemental union of willing and doing.

Fiaborate preparations are going on at the Casino for the appearance of Henry E. Dixey in "Adonis" on Monday, One of the new imitations which Mr. Dixey will introduce will be of Miss Loie Fuller in her serpentine dance.

will bolof Miss Lole Fuller in her serpentine dance.

The re-entrance of Alexander Salvini, at the Manhatthe Opera House on April 3, in "Don Caesar de Bazan," will no doubt inter at theatregoers. Mr. Salvini is favorably known in this city as once a member of Mr., Palmer's company. Since leaving that organization he has appeared as a star, and with some success. His engagement at the Manhattan Opera House is for four weeks. He will probably be seen in "The Three Guardsmen," "Ruy Blas," and "Cavalleria Rusticana." The supporting company will include William Redmund as the King, and Miss Maida Craigen as Maritana. One hundred men and come are to be employed in the prohundred men and women are to be employed in the pro-

The promised short revival of "Mr. Wilkinson". Widows" at the Standard Theatre will be followed by the introduction of Sidney Grandy's "The Arabian Nights." also to be played by Charles Frohman's company before it goes to Ca'ffornia. Mrs. John Drew has been engaged

r this play.

The Utunia specincle, "The Wonders of America," was repeated at the Carnegie Music Hall last night, with the addition of some excellent effects in the shape of a mainton and aurora borcalis.

THE FUTURE OF HERRMANN'S THEATRE.

It is possible that the familiar old Dockstader's y be heard again in their old theatre before long. The theatre is now Herrmann's, as everybody knows. Clifferd Reeves, the treasurer of the house, and Alexander Comstock, now manager of Garden, age trying to make arrangements to secure the theatre for ten weeks of the spring and summer, in order to bring back "Lew" Dockstader and his associates. No doubt they would all be warmly wel-

But more momentous tales than this are told of Herrmann's Theatre. The property of which it forms a part, which extends north from the front of the theatre in Breadway to Twenty-ninth-st., is held by W. Jennings Demorest under a lease from the Gil-sey estate for twenty-one years with a possibility of renewal. The lease dates back about three years. There is also a real estate company which wishes to secure this lease and erect a large building on the ground, to be used for a dry goods house, and to be rented by one of the leading firms of the city. Mr. rented by one of the leading firms of the city. Mr. Herrmann, however, has a lease of the theatre for seven years, the other tenants of the property having only short leases, and it is necessary before anything can be done to buy his lease. He has received an offer of \$50,000 for it, but he insists that it is worth far more than that, and he asks \$55,000 for it. He says he will not sell unless he can get something near that sum.

EASTER EGGS FOR OLD FOLK.

The Pans festival of the St. Nicholas Society will be held at Delmonico's on Monday afternoon. This is the society festival at which many-colored eggs-are distributed. It also distributes pipes and tobacco and the members have a general good time over the results of the combination. The children would like it, but then children are not invited. It is an old it, but then children are not invited. It is an old they like it and enjoy it, comfolk's feast and they like it and onjoy it, com-memorating the festivals of their forefathers. The Dutch in New-York had forefathers and those fore-fathers have a great many children distributed over the island.

LEWIS MOSS DIES FROM APOPLEXY.

Lewis Most, who lived at the Sherwood Studio Building, No. 58 West Fifty-seventh-st., died there early yesterday morning from apoplexy. He had carry yesterday morning from apoptess. He had just left his bathroom when he fell upon the floor. He was dead before his wife, who was in the room, could reach him. He was fifty-four years old and leaves two children. He had been for several years the manager of the Albany Brewing Company.

MAX FREEMAN SUED FOR DIVORCE. Vera Freeman has brought an action for an absolute vorce in the Supreme Court against Max Freeman, Vera Freeman has brought and those freeman, divorce in the Supremo Court against Max Freeman, divorce in the Supremo Court against Max Freeman, divorce in the Supremo Court against Max Freeman, divorce in the Supremo Course of plays, and yesterday obtained an order from Judge McAdam compelling him to show cause why she should not have an allowance of allmony and coursel foca pending the action. She mays the trouble between them arose

measure of American creative talent, let us look at while he was connected with a Casino company on the road playing "Uncle Celestin." She became reconcile to him, and they continued to live together until Pebruary 3 last. They then agreed to articles of separation, and he promised to pay her 800 a week for her support, which he has since done. He is now stage manager of "The Fencing Master," which is playing this week at the Harlem Opera House.

THE BLAKESLEE COLLECTION.

The necessity of meeting many divergent taste s at the bottom of the uneven quality of the average dealer's collection, and as long as some divisions of the picture-buying public continue to support mere-tricious and mediocre art the purveyor of paintings who caters to more than a few connoisseurs will fill his gallery with the most varied gathering imaginable. It is a collection of an emphatically diversified character which the trustees of Messrs. Blakeslee & Company bring forward at the Fifth Avenue Art Galleries to be exhibited prior to its dispersal at Chickering Hall on the evenings of April 4 and 5. It contains 149 pictures, which are divided among men of distinction, like Daubigny, Volion, Millet and Bargue, and men in whose work the platitude is apotheosized in appropriate style. The pictures of minor interest are many in number and range from figure-pieces by Munier, J. Coomans, Gouble and a group of Munich artists to landscapes by Delpy, Richet and Kuyff. Of the better pictures some are very fine indeed. Daubigny is the leading man in the collection. Every one of his five pictures has the merit of representing a mood different from that which his typical scene on the Oise has made almost excessively familiar. One, No. 127, a small marine dating from 1874, is in a manner of which the un usual character may be surmised from the remark that it recalls Whistler. As a rule Daubigny's painting is full of relief, the different planes are accentuated rather forcibly than otherwise and there is decided body to the work. In this marine he has confined himself to the simplest possible arrangement of tones, the sandy beach melting insensibly into the grays of the sea, which themselves darken with re markable subtlety into the blues and greens on the horizon, and the whole produces a delicate effect for which a parallel is sooner found among the American artist's ingenious color symphonies than among the Frenchman's frank studies of nature. Yet in this there is no lack of the sentiment which is a rich source of power in Daubigny's more artiess works the larger and on the whole better pictures by him in the exhibition, No. 132, "The Apple Orchard"; No. 144, "Spring," and No. 76, "On the French Coast."
The beauty of these pictures, and especially of the last two, which are ample canvases broadly executed, consists in the ripe, almost unctious, tonality which the artist has extracted from material inviting the freest expenditure of the resources of his palette. Their feeling counts for much, and in the picture of the apple orchard the charm springs unquestionably from the sympathetic treatment of the sweetness of nature, but in the studies of springtime and the seacoast the mere colorist shares equally with the student of landscape in securing the effect desired. He might be said to preponderate in the big coast scene, for the sky therein is hastily modelled and muddy, but tifs does not seriously vitiate the veracity of the for the sky therein is hastily modelled and muddy, but tifis does not seriously vitiate the veracity of the work. The small landscape, No. 72 of the catalogue, is nearer Daubigny's conventional manner than the other paintings we have touched upon, but it is still anything but stereotyped and is a good work of art, and the group of pictures by one of the best French landscapists remains one of the most interesting the auction-rooms have known for some time.

After Daubigny's pictures the best works in the linkeslee collection by the naturalistic painters of the last generation in France are by Millet, Troyon and Dupre. Neither of the two landscapes by Corot is characteristic of him in his finer manner nor are the examples of Diaz, Rousseau and Michel of more than ordinary value. Dupre is more attractive in an unoxpected vein than in such variations on well-worn

expected vein than in such variations on well-worn themer as No. 139, "The Old Oak," a brilliant sunset study too thickly impasted, and No. 142, a marine which shows him as good a tonalist as ever but not which shows him as good a tonahst as the chick of his color chord as he knew how to be. The Fontainebleau landscape, No. 71, is as much like the Rousseun of certain rather closely painted pictures as it is like the Dupre whose disposition was generally to work more loosely. It is beautiful because its color is peculiarly fresh and is an unimportant piece, but it is delightfully

is an unimportant piece, but it is delightfully char acteristic of him in style and feeding.

Outside the Barbiron circle there are a few good landscapes. One of the two by Pelonse, No. 68, is a specimen of original and accomplished art, there is good color if rather painty atmosphers in the landscape. No. 48, by Bonnemalson, and it may be sulfaced to the parlors of the Bailding Trades Club, of the M. Renee, a pupil of Roussean, who has tree pictures in the exhibition, that his ingenuous imitation of his master and of Diaz does not obscure the fact that he is a clear-sighted observer and an exceedingly facile and sound technician. Volion is the most striking of the contemporary French landscapists of whom Messrs, Blakedee have purchased examples. He is famed as a still-life patner, and in America is known almost exclusively in that expacity As a landscapist he has obvious defects, a limited vision as regards atmosphere, and as regards atmosphere, and as restricted a sense of the lidden, spiritual elements in outdoors themes, but on the other hand, he is always a virile brushman and a bold, doft manipulator of color, and in pictures like the two lately executed landscapes has a landscape has not only a proper of the extensive in the exhibition of the party.

It is a proper for the National Association of the Railders, expresident of the Railders, Exchange, and John Chonodaga Hollow in 1814. He was admitted to the Philadelpha Builders; John S. Sevens, expresident of the Club of the Philadelpha Builders; John S. Stevens, expresident of the Railders Club, of the Building Trades Club, of the Building Trades Club, at the Philadelpha Builders and Traders Club, of the earliest control to the Philadelpha Builders and Traders Club, of the earliest of the satisfact of the Philadelpha Builders and Traders Club, of the earliest of Syracuse, having bedes tresidents of Syracuse, having blees the builders trades Club, of the Building Trades Club, at the Philadelpha Builders and Traders Club, of the Building Trades Club at No. America is known almost excharged. As a bandscapist he has obvious defects, a limited vision as regards atmosphere, and as restricted a sense of the lidden, spiritual elements in outdoor themes, but on the other hand, he is always a virile brushman and a bold, deft manipulator of color, and in pictures like the two lately exented landscapes how under notice. No. 20, "Clafs on English Channel," and No. 14th, "The Passing Storm," while he misses what a man of Dunbigny's stamp obtains, he makes a deep Impression nevertheless by 1st mastery of textures and values and by the individuality of his vivid coloristic effects. Neither landscape is of the sort to give the spectator refreshing and reposeful sensations, but neither can fail to prove a sensuous pleasure and a test of appreciation of purely bechnical merits. There are other works here from patners whose executive skill is a brilliant thing in itself; a spirited study of an Enstern hend, No. 57, by Charles Brague; artificial but attractive landscapes by the Neapolitan Galofre and the Spanish Cordero; an exequisite trifle by Albert Lynch, one of his high-born Frenchwomen depicted in rich costume on a panel seven by fine inches in size; a picture of the same class, only not so artistic, by Raemmery, and a trio of decorative figure studies by Mr. Chase, of which a small nude subject is the most successful. Mr. Chase is one of a group of Americans who have pictures in the exhibition. A beautiful Venetian sanries, No. 83, by Mr. Bunce, is one of the finest things on the walls, and there is a study of a holy shrine at Agra, by Mr. Weeks, which is good of its kind, but stops short of a really satisfying effect because its author has never chosen to abandon a peculiarity dry quality in his pigments. The only Englishman in the collection is Richard Wilson, whose "Classic Landscape," No. 69, is a work of limpid tones and refined, but without the glow and subtlety which he imported interiors. In another school there is a picture by Pasini, which is one of that artist's be

CHANGES IN THE WESTERN UNION OFFICE. A number of changes will take place to-day in the

management of the main office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, at No. 105 Broadway. W. J. Dealy, who was manager of the operating department, will become superintendent of commercial news, a new bureau in the organization of the company. Mr. Dealy's old place will be filled by Albert E. Sink, who was formerly night manager. Edward F. Cummings, Mr. Sink's assistant, will take the value of the company. cated place. General T. T. Eckert, who was elected at the recent quarterly meeting to succeed Dr. Norvin Green as president of the company, will combine his former duties as general manager with those as president.

FOR AN EXHIBITION OF COINS AND MEDALS. The committee of the American Numismatic and Archaeological Society, having in charge the arrangements for the exhibition of the society's medals and coins, met last night at the home of the chairman, Andrew C. Zabreskee, No. 12 East Thirtieth-st. Plans were perfected for the exhibition to be held in the Academy of Medicine, No. 17 West Forty-third-st., on April 25. of Medicine, No. 17 West Forty-thriest, on April 25.

The society has decided not to send its collection to
Chicago, because proper accommodations could not
be secured. A special feature of the exhibit will be
the Columbus, Italian, Spanish, and Papal medals.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. PROMINENT ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

BUCKINGHAM—Marshall Field, of Chicago. EVEE.

ETT—Charles L. Carter, of Hawaii. FIFTH AVENUE—
Ex-Governor Samuel T. Hauser, of Montans, and ex-Congressman John W. Stewart and Bradley B. Smalley, of
Vermont. HOFFMAN—Thomas McGreevy and Hector
Mackenzie, of Montreal. METROPOLE—Senator H. J.
Coggeshall, of Waterville, N. Y. VICTORIA—Ex-Governor John Loe Carroll, of Maryland.

OPPOSED BY THE DRUG TRADE.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE SOUTHWORTH BILL

REASONS WHY THE MEASURE IS NOT LIKED BY MAKERS OF "PATENT MEDICINES."

The measure which has been proposed at Albany looking toward State control over the manufacture of so-called proprietary medicines is regarded by the representatives of the drug trade in no friendly light. There is a disposition, and in fact a strong desire, on the part of all prominent druggists to favor any measure which will be calculated to insure excellent quality in the manufacture of what are known as "putent medicines." Benjamin T. Fairchild is the chairman of the Committee on National Legislation, representing the drug trade of the United States. He is an accomplished chemist, and as such is recognized by the profession. The southworth bill, lately introduced at Albany, was somewhat of a surprise to the drug trade in New-York City. The men in this line of business have varying views in regard to this subject, but the drift of opinion is against the measure. Mr. Pairchild is looked upon as the spoke-man on the general subject of legislation, although his attention has been chiefly directed to the Paddock bill, in the United States Senate, which had for its object a National control over the manufacture of proprietary

medicines.

In an interview with a Tribune reporter a few days ago Mr. Fairchild said: "The drug trade, as a whole, in this city is opposed to the Southworth bill now pending in the State Legislature. This bill is entitled 'An act to empower the Board of Health to examine so-called patent and proprietary medicines.' The druggists object to this bill in the first place because it is not necessary. The Board of Health is already empowered to examine any patent medicines or drugs or compositions of any lind, and to days ago Mr. Fairchild said: "The drug trade, as a cines or drngs or compositions of any kind, and to prevent the sale of anything that they does injurious or deleterious. There is no doubt, however, that a general feeling exists among druggists that some restriction should be placed upon the sale of patent medicines which may contain injurious substances. The representatives of the drug trade themselves ar

The representatives of the drug trade themselves, strongly inclined to bring about such legislation, but the Southworth bill does not fairly meet their views.

"The manufacturer of a patent medicine under this bill, whether he makes one or twenty compounds, bill, whether he makes one or twenty compounds, must pay \$50 to have each one examined and certified to by the Board of Health. Now this is regarded as an injustice and an unneccessary interference with his business. There is no reason to suppose that every proprietary medicine is dangerous or injurious; many of them are highly esteemed and commonly used, and there is no reason whatever why manufacturers of such medicines should be compelled to prove every time that the medicines are not injurious. This seems practically like punishing a man for being in the business, and as discriminating against this particular class of manufacturers. The measure is looked upon by the trade as a species of class legislation which is entirely unwarranted. It is proper where drugs are used in the manufacture of patent medicines which are known to contain poisons for where drugs are used in the manufacture of patent medicines which are known to contain poisons for them to be critically and professionally examined, as, for Instance, medicines which contain opium or strychnine. There are instances where patent med-icines have been used by people who were addicted to the opium habit, and which contained opium. Hence it is apparent that the use of such medicine would be deleterious to the person who used the med-icine. We do not want to give to a person addicted to the opium habit the drug which will only continue the habit, and we do not want to introduce the habit, and we do not want to introduce it in the form of a patent medicine. It is all right. It in the form of a patent medicine. It is an right, therefore, that there should be some supervision over this particular class of manufactures. It has been proposed by some of the leading men in the dry, trade that there might be some legislation to indicate distinctly the particular drugs that are dangerous. The laws of 1881 give sufficient power for the proper control of all medicines which contain poisonous or deleterious attributes."

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' EXCHANGE.

IT WILL MOVE UPTOWN ON APRIL 10. The Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, which for the last fifty years has been in different sections of down-town, will move on April 10 to its new quarters in the building at No. 289 Fourth-ave. The second floor of the building has been leased by the Exchange

too much can not be done or said, and the move uptoo much can not be done or sain, and the move up-town, we hope, will add many new names to our membership roll and give an increased interest to the builders of the city in the progress and union of the trade."

The officers of the exchange are: George Moore smith, president; i. A. Hopper, first vice-president; stephen M. Wright, secretary. All the prominent builders in the city are members.

A CLUB OF ARCHITECTS TO BE FORMED.

FORMER STUDENTS OF THE PARIS ECOLE DES BEAUX-ARTS TO UNITE.

are teachings of Ecole des Beaux-Arts at Paris have already influenced American architecture. Richardson, Hunt, Peabody, McKim and other well-known architects of this country have been pupils of the school. The number of American architects who take a course there is increasing each year. At present there are twenty-five American students at the French school. The pupils of the school in recent years have decided to form an association here to keep in touch with that institution and to encour-age architects to study at Paris. The association's first formal dinner will be given on Monday, April 3 at 7 p. m., at the Hetel Martin, in University Place Between twenty and thirty American architects from this city and lioston will be present. The association will be formally organized at the time, and addresses on the objects of the club will be made by some of its active promoters. Ernest Flagg, of No. 64 Cedar-st., who has re-

cently made plans for a new St. Luke's Hospital and the Corcorna Art Gallery, at Washington, said yesterday: "The course at the Ecole des Beaux-Arts is most thorough. It takes about ten years to complete it. So far as I know no American ever been graduated there. At present there are five class one must study anywhere from three to five tears. The time one attends the school has nothing to do with the advancement, which depends solely on competitive examinations. It is the plan of the association to influence American schools of architecture, so that these will adopt the methods of teaching

a low pressure of 30 inches. The Easton has all the modern steam gearing and is lighted by electricity throughout. She can accommodate 1,800 passengers.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL HIRAM BERDAN.

Washington, March 31.-General Hiram Lerdan, the inventor of the Berdan long-range finder, torpedoes and rifle, died suddenly at the Metropolitan Club in this city this afternoon at 5:15. He had been ill for some time with angina pectoris, and his death was at first attributed to that, but the physician who was hastily called considered it due to cerebral hem-

orrhage or apoplegy.

He appeared in the club about 5 o'clock, and went into the loggia, where he had a short conversation with the secretary of the club. Major Sanger, to whom he remarked that he was not feeling very well. A few minutes later he engaged in a game of chess with Admiral Crosby: suddenly his head dropped and he began to breathe heavily and expired almost instantly. Doctors T. Morris Murray and Irwing C. Ross were summoned immediately, but could render no assistance. The president of the club, Judge Davis, and several members were about him at the time.

General Berdan was born at Plymouth, Mich., about

1823. He enjoyed social at Prymouth, sich, acceptable 1823. He enjoyed social at la sofficial distinction. He was colonel of the 1st United States Sharpshooters, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers for gallant and meriterious services in the battle of Chancellorsville, and major-general of volunteers for bravery at the battle of Gettysburg.

General Berdan was for several years in Russia, and General Berdan was for several years in Russia, and because of services to that Government a considerable sum of money was awarded to him. He entered into contracts with Russia for furnishing the Czar's army with large supplies of the celebrated rifle bearing his name. Adaughter of General Berdan was married to Murion Crawford, the well-known writer, who met her in Russia, and his sister was the first wife of ex-Vice-President Morton.

COLONEL PATTEN JONES YORKE.

Point Pleasant, N. J., March 31 (Special).-Colonel Patten Jones Yorke, of this place, died this merning at 5 o'clock, in the fiftieth year of his age, from a carbunele superinduced by diabetes. Colonel Yorke was born at Wilmington, N. C., on January 7, 1843, of Northern parents. He was educated at Princeton, and in 1853 entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis and in 1853 entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis as an acting midshipman, remaining there for three years. At the outbreak of the war he joined the Commonwealth Artillery of Philadelphia, and served with that command at Fort Delaware until August 5, 1861, when he was mustered out. Four days later he joined the 1st New-Jersey Cavairy. His first engagement was at Pohick Church, Va., on December 29, 1861, as first lieutenant of Company E. Con October 3, 1862, he was made a capitaln; on December 29, 1861, as first lieutenant of Company E. On October 3, 1862, he was made a captain; on August 27, 1863, major, and on July 27, 1864, lieutenant-colonel of the same command. On March 13, 1865, he was commissioned brevet colonel of volunteers, "for distinguished gallantry in the attack upon and capture of rebel stockades at Egypt, Miss." On December 28, 1864, he was made inspector-general of the cavalry division of the Sixteenth Army Corps. Subsequently he commanded the Second Brigade, Seventh Division, Cavalry Corps, and on May 21, 1865, was placed in command of a sub-division of the Department of Mississippi. During the war he took part in nearly sixty battles.

At the close of the war Colonel Yorks settled in Louisians, where he became prominent in politics, and

At the close of the war Colonel Yorks settled in Louisians, where he became prominent in politics, and for eight years represented the Parish of Carroll in the Legislature. He held several other important offices in the State. For the last twelve years he has made Point Pleasant his home. He took an active interest in all public affairs here and at the time of his death was a leading member of the G. A. R. and the Loyal Legion.

DR. T. BEERS TOWNSEND.

Dr. Timothy Beers Townsend, a prominent physician and surgeon, of New-Haven, Conn., died at the Buckingham Hotel yesterday from Bright's disease. He was born in New-Haven in 1836, and was a member of an old New-England family. He was graduated from the New-Haven Medical College in 1859, and studied the New Haven Medical College in 1850, and studied surgery in Dublin, Edinburgh and Paris. He had a high reputation as a skilful surgeon. He was in charge of the New-Haven Hospital during the war, and afterward was consulting surgeon of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Rallroad. He broke down from newwork about the News ago, and has been an inoverwork about ten years ago, and has been an invalid ever since. He was a member of the Union League Club. He never married. Among his relatives are two brothers, James M. and George H. Townsend, and a nephew, Judge William K. Townsend, of the United States District Court, formerly professor

of law at Yale. Dr. Townsend came to New-York about February 1 to be treated for his maledy. The body was taken to New-Haven yesterday, where the funeral will be held.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

Alexander Hamilton, a well-known resident of Jer-Alexander Hamilton, a well-known resident of Jersey City, died at his home in Highland-ave, on Thursday night. He was prostrated by paralysis a year ago. He was born in New-York in 1812, and removed to Jersey City in 1838. Mr. Hamilton amassed a fortune as a builder, and retired from business twenty-five years ago. He left a wife and one daughter.

OBITUARY NOTES.

OBITUARY NOTES.

Hartford, Conn., March 31.—Dr. Joseph S. C. Rowland died in this city this morning, aged sixty-two years. He had been a practising physician here for eighteen years, was a native of Ohio, and served as a surgeon in a Union regiment during the war. He formerly lived in New-York City.

Matsileid, Ohio, March 31.—R. C. Smith, ex-Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, Third Division XIth District of Ohio, died of paralysis at his home in this city last night. Mr. Smith was born in Harrisburg, and was seventy-two years old. He had lived here for lifty years. Seven children survive him. Seven children survive him.

Lynn, Mass, March 31.—The Rev. Lewis Liewellyn

Lynn, Mass, March 31.—The Rev. Lewis Liewellyn Briggs, paster of the Second Universalist Church, of Lynn, for the last six years, died this morning. He was a popular eleigyman, serving on the school board and as public library trustee. He was born in Providence, R. I., in 1839, was educated in the public schools and St. Lawrence University, New-York, and had served pastorates in Mohawk and Auburn, N. Y.; Philadelphia, Boston, Providence, Newport, Bruckton, Mass., and other places.

Lamcaster, Ky., March 31.—George Washington Lusk, one of the best-known colored men of Kentucky, is dead at the advanced age of ninety-eight years. He was a preacher, and during the cholera of 1873 he was the only one of his profession, white or black, who remained during the shourge.

during the stourge.

ANNUAL DINNER OF OBERLIN ALUMNI.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS OF THE OHIO COLLEGE MEET AGAIN.

Music and eloquence combined last night to make the sixth annual dinner of the New-York Association of Oberlin Alumni an unusually enjoyable affair. The handsome dining-hall at the Hotel St. Denis was well ture, so that these will adopt the methods of teaching so successful at Paris. We also wish to raise the standard of American architecture generally. We shall try to induce the American schools especially to have their pupils work under the eves of the most successful architects as is done in Paris. At the Ecole des Beaux-Aris competitions are held every two months and the most eminent architects of France sit as judges. The young men leave the first sketch of their plan at the school and then taking a tracing of their plan at the school and then taking a tracing of their plan at the school and then taking a tracing of their sketches to the architect under whom hew work, they develop their rough drafts until they are finished. Most of their work is done in the studies of a well-known architect so that the pupil has the bencht of an acknowledged master's teaching.

A NEW FERTIBOAT FOR THE JERSEY CENTRAL.

The flew ferryboat Easton, owned by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, arrived here yesterday from Wilmington, Del., and will be placed in service in about two weeks. The Easton was built by Harian & Hollingsworth. She is 15s feet long, 54 feet beam over all and 9 feet deep. The boat registers 643 tons gross and 407 tons net. The hall is of iron. She has twin screws in each end. There are two compound engines, one set forward of the other, with a high pressure cylinder 1d inches in diameter, and

Jayman Morse and Mrs. William Kineaid, vice-presidents; C. B. Firestone, secretary, and W. O. Jones, treasurer. Among the others prosont were Dr. and Mrs. Lucien C. Warner, Philo P. Saford, Mrs. Paul D. Cravath, Warren H. Wilson, W. M. Bennett, G. W. Mead, Professor W. Breckenridge, Professor K. Jones, A. L. arter and the Rev, Dr. William Kincaid.

ENIGHTS OF PITHIAS RAISING A CHARITY FUND. The Knights of Pythias are active just now in The Knights of Pythias are active just now in bringing themselves forward on the line occupied by the Masonic and Odd Fellows' fraternities for the care of unfortunate members. With a view to securing a nucleus of a fund in this direction, they will hold a fair at the Lenox Lyceum, beginning April 17 and continuing to April 22. This order has 21,000 members in the State of New-York, and the membership in the United States is about 500,000. Frank J. Martin is president of the board of managers and Mrs. Oriando B. Potter is chairman of the ladies' board of managers. There will be many interesting features connected with this fair, as, for instance, the arrangement of the booths, which will be representative in their form of the emblems of the society. The same idea will be observed in the

Rid yourself of the discomfort and danger attending a Cold by using Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, an old established curative for Coughs, Sore Throat and Pulmonary affections.

"Admiral."

A rumor that gains currency is to the effect that the "Admiral" Cigarette is selling better than all the chesp cigarettes put together. To verify this rumor consult

your daler. "Admiral" is not made by a trust.

Hem-O-Rene The great internal remedy for Piles. ids., effective. \$1 a bottle. At Druggists. Trade a by Byram Medicine Company, Newark, N. J.

DIED.

BAKER-On Friday moining, March 31st, of pneumonia Stephen Van Renselaer Baker, uged 83 years and

Stephen Van Renseiser Base, on the residence of his son, months. Funeral services will be held at the residence of his son, George M. Baker, 699 Punam-ave., Blookira, on Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock, Interment at Sag Harbor, Monday, at 1 p. m. Connecticut papers please copy.

BOYLE-On March 31st, Jacob T. Boyle, aged 53 years. Funeral at his late residence, 35 West 133d-st., April 2d, at 5 p. m.

NYINN-March 29, at reptory, East 119th-st., the Rev. BYRON-March 29, as rectory. East 119th-at., the Rev. Joseph Byron, rector and founder of the Church of the Holy Rosary. The reverend clergy and friends are respectfully invited to the funeral service, Monday, April 3, at 10 a. m.

the funeral service, Monday, April 3, at 10 a.m.
CRANE-On Thursday, March 30th, 1893, suddenly, of heart faiture, David Warner Crane.
Funeral private.
FORES-In Rockiedge, Florida, on March 30th, Philander Warner Fobes, of Syracuse, in his 80th year.
GODDARD-Thomas Poynton Ives Goddard, at Providence, R. I., March 30th, 1893.
Funeral services at St. John's Church, Providence, Menday, April 3d, at 12 o'clock.
Burlal private.
GRANT-On Thursday evening, March 30th, at the residence of his hother, at Summit, N. J., D. Lowis Grant, aged 42 years of the late Charles H. Grant.
Intermediat Woodlands Cemetery, Philadelphia, Monday alternoon, April 34.
JOHNSON-On March 31st, S. Addie, widow of Laurence alterneon, April 3d.

JOHNSON-On March 31st, S. Addie, widow of Laurence
Johnson, aged 47 years.

Relatives and friends of the family invited to attend the
funcral services on Sunday, April 2d, at 5 p. in., at her
late residence, No. 303 West 28th-st.

ELLLY-Suddenly, on March 20, 1893, M. Vincent Kelly, in the 50th year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence, 170 West 95th-sa, on Saturday, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited. Internent at Woodlawn.

Relatives and triends are hyntos.
Interiment at Woodlawn.

MAYNARD—On Wednesday, March 20th, 1893, Francis
Sumner Maynard, in the 74th year of his age.
Funeral at 1,222 Bloomfield-at., Hoboken, N. J., on Seturday, April 1st, at 11 o'clock.

Weitham and Beston (Mass.) papers please copy.

M'NARY—At his late home, on March 20th, John G.

M'NARY.
Funeral services at Second Presbyterian Church, Clinton
and Remen ats., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, April
1st, at half-past 2 o'clock.

MERRIAM—On March 28, 1893, at Winter Park, Florida, Caroline Hart, wife of Hon. Clinton L. Merriam, of
Locust Grove, Lewis Co., N. Y., ared 05 vears.

MORRIS—On Thursday, 30th ult., at her residence in
Orange, N. J., Maria Walden Cooke, wife of William H.

Morris.

Morris.
Puneral services at Grace Church, Orange, Saturdey, at 3
o'clock.
Surial at Walden, N. Y.

Burial at Walden, N. Y.

MORSELI,—On Friday, March 31st, 1893, at his late residence, James Perguson, eldost son of the late Amelia R.
Ferguson and James C. Morsell.
Funeral private.
Philadelphia, Haltimore and Cincinnati papers please copy.
MOSS—At his late residence, 58 West 57th-st., on March
81st, suddenly, of cerebral hemorrhage, Lewis Moss, in
the 54th year of his age.
Puneral at New-Berlin, N. Y.

PLATT-On Thursday afternoon, March 30th, 1893, as her lete residence, No. 7 East 5th-st., Mary E. Pomeroy, wife of John B. Platt.
Funeral services at the house, on Monday morning, April 3d, at 10 o'clock. Sd., at 10 o'clock.

PINCKNEY-Suddenly, on March 31st, 1898, William BaClair Pinckney, only son of William J. and Susan C.

Pinckney, of Montelair, N. J.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

RENNOLDS-Wednesday, March 29th, suddenly, William

W. Reynolds.

W. Reynolds.
Funeral private.
SANFORD—On Thursday, March 30th, Mary Downing,
widow of General Edwards S. Sanford, in the 75th year o New Haven yesterday, where the local policy of her age of her age of her age.

PHILANDER WARNER FORES,

Philander Warner Fobes, of Syrncuse, died in Thursday, He was one of the Sharkey, wife of Thomas M. Sherkey.

Belia P. Sharkey, wife of Thomas M. Sherkey.

SHARKEY-On Friday, March 31, 1893, as Summit, N. J., Ella F, Sharkey, wife of Thomas M. Sharkey.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
SPIELMANN-On Wednesday morning, March 29th, as her late residence, Jersey City Heights, Anna Maria, reliet of Charles Spielmann, aged 74.
Funeral private.
STEWART-At Yonkers, Friday morning, March 31st, 1893, Lorenzo M. Stewart, in the 21st year of his age, youngest son of George and Harriet W. Stewart.
Funeral services at his home, 317 South Broadway, Yonkers, Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

TRELOAR—On the 28th inst. Loveday Goldsworthy, widow of Henry Treloar, in her 87th year.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funcial services on Saturday, April 1st, at 10 s. m., at her late residence, No. 225 18th-st., throative.

Hrooklyn.

TOWNSEND—As the Buckingham Hotel, New-York, Friday morning, March 31st, 1893, T. Beers Townsend, M. D.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN BUREN—On Friday, March 31st, Henry Van Buren, in the 70th year of his age.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at his late resideence, 297 South 3d-st. on Suntay, 5 p. m.

Interment Monday, at 11 a. m.

WICKHAM—On Thursday, March 30th, Daniel H. Wickham, in the 31st year of his age.
Funeral services at his late residence, 71 West 11th-st., on Sunday, April 2d, 1:30 p. m.

Kindly omit flowers.

Interment private.

WILTING—Suddenly, on Friday, March 31st. Annie Breta.

Kindly omit flowers.
Interment private.

Will TING-Suddenly, on Friday, March 31st, Annie Breta, widow of the late Gilbert H. Whiting.
Funeral services private, at her late residence, 41 Downing-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 2d, at 2:30 p. m.

Rensico Cametery, on the Hariem Railread, 48 minute from the Grand Central Depot. New Decot at entrance Office 10 East 42d-st.

Special Notices.

MRS. NCELRATH'S HOME-MADE PRESERVED BRANDIED, CANNED AND SPICED FRUITS AND JELLIES.

PURE HED CURRANT JELLY A SPECIALTY.
Everything put up in glass and kept until fall. For prices, references, &c., address Mrs. SARAH S. Mc-ELRATH, 393 Degraw-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

(Should be read ally by all interested as changes may occur at any time).

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular scenner, except when it is desired to send displicates of backing and comercial documents, letters not should be addressed being sent by the fastest venter and should be addressed being sent by the fastest venter and should be addressed being sent by the fastest venter and should be addressed being sent by the fastest venter and should be a sent by the fastest venter and should be a fast of the section of